ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This Evening at 8.-Italian AMERICAN COLUMBARIAN SOCIETY, No. 956 Broad-ny. This Day and Evening Pigeon, Poultry, and Singing Bird Show.

vay.—This Day and Evening—Pigeon, Poultry, and Singing Bird Show.

BOOTH'S THEATER, Twenty-third-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves.—This Evening—"Faistaff." Hackett. EMPIRE RINK, Sixty-third-st, and Third-ave.— This Day and Evening.—State Poultry Society Exhibition. FIFTH-AVE. THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st, and Fifth-ve.-This Evening at &.- Wives as They Were, Maids as They Arc."

FRENCH THEATER, Fourteenth-st.—This Evening at 3.—Reglish Drama: "London." Miss Clara Jennings. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, cor. Eighth-ave. and Twen-ty-third-st.—This Evening at 8.—English Opera, "The Huguenota." Mmc. Caroline Richings-Bernard.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—This Day and rening.—Third Winter Exhibition of Paintings and Sculptures. NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—This Afternoon at 24, and Brealog at 8.—Grand Programme. The Man Monkey. Equestriculum. NEW - YORK THEATER. - This Evening. - French

Niglo's Garnen.—This Evening at 8.—"The Lit-OLYMPIC THEATER-This Afternoon at 2, and tening at 8.- Under the Gas Light." SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREIS.—This Evening.—Mis-

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave.— THE TAMMANY.-This Evening .- "Bad Dickey." WALLACK'S THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—Home, and "A Regular Fix." Lester Wallack.

WGOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway and Thirtieth-st,-pen daily from 3 s. m. to 10 p. m. Two Performances: At 2, and at YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL, wenty-third-st and Fourth-ave. This Evening -Second Orpheon Fund

REV. WM. MORLEY PUNSHON: Cooper Institute-Wesley and His Times."

Ensinces Motices.

WILL DORMAN B. EATON ANSWER?

To the Editor of The Tribune: Sin: In your paper of this morning you seem to congratulate you readers that Messrs. Exton and Tailer have brought a new suit sgainst the Brie Company, and are seeking to protect its interests against the officers who have just been unanimously elected by the stockholders to manage its concerns. How far Mr. Eaton is likely to manage for the to terests of the stockholders and the public may be seen when he an sacts the questions I put to him last December, which he has not yet found time to do. I sunex the questions, for the special information of

First: Did not Mr. Baton, while he was the general counsel of the Frie Ballway Company, enter into a speculation in the Buffalo, Bradford, and Pittsburgh Ballroad, taking therein an interest of \$10,000, and assigning half to his partner?

Second: Did not the persons engaged in that speculation buy up the Bradford Road and all its bonds, with trifling exceptions, for about

Thirst: Did they not find that the speculation would be disastrous uless they could put it of upon the fire flativar Company?

From th: Did they not lease \$2,000,000 of Bouds in the name of the radiand Company to D. B. Eaton as Trustee? Bradford Company to B. B. Eston as Trusters'
Fight. Did not the Eric Company lease the Bradford Road for 439
years, agreeing to you the \$2.000,000 of heads?
Sirgh.) Mid not Mr. Enton draw the contract, and not as connecton

Ar Did not Mr. Eafon and his associates divide these bonds Stighth: Well not Mr. Esten know, when he drew the lease, that the

Integrates, to d and Mr. Enton know, when he draw the lease, that the Irentiard Road never pead its ranning expenses I and does he not know that the Eric Company has lost \$140,000 a year by the bargain, which he as its counsel, advised it to make; when engaged as standing counsel for the Brite Ending Company in 1007, at a salary of \$8,000, to draw \$33,000 for his actives in that capacity!

Please, Mr. Editor, orge Mr. Enton to answer these questions; and then before then are the salary and the salary of \$8000.

when he does, then write an article closing with the last sentence of your editorial to-day : " Above all, shall the Penitentiary at last receive its own !" If Mr. Eaton does not answer these questions, I shall continue to publish them from time to time; and of course the public will take his silence to be a confession of guilt. Meantime, I shall proneed with the suit as rapidly as possible, to compel him to disgorge his all-gotten gains. Yours truly, Controller Erie Rallway. Controller's Office, Pric Rullwar Company, New-York, Nov. 25, 1869.

GREAT SUCCESS

Of the Monotopathic Muttal Life Inducator Company, No. 23 Broadway N. 1.

Over 1,2007 policies issued in the first 15 months.

This Company insures all good lites at Lower Hayrs than any othern New-York Company.

Policies non-pourentable under Massachuretts Law.

No Extra Charge you Transling.

No Extra Charge you Transling.

No Restriction on Employment.

Lossee paid 30 days after proops of draft.

Wonen insured at same rates as men.

Directors:

D. D. T. Marshall.

John Sinprins.

s: John Sinprins, William C. Dunton,

D. D. T. MARSHALL, STEWART L. WOODFORD, STEWART L. WOODFORD, JAMES CEMING, Jr., EDWARD E. EAMS, RLISHA BROOKS, RICHARD B. CONNOLLT, HORREST SRWELL, GOOGER G. LANK, EICHARD KELLY, AUGUSTES T. CRUR, HENRY H. ROBERTSON,

WILLIAM C. DUNTON,
PRIER LANG,
WILLIAM B. KENDALL,
HIRAR W. WARNEN,
CHARLES L. STICKNEY,
WILLIAM RADOR,
THOMAS B. ASFEN,
GERARD B. HARMOND,
EDWARD A. STANEBURY.

D. D. T. MARSHALL, President,
JAMES CORNEY, Jr., Vice-President,
A. HALREY PLEMMER, Secretary,
STRWARY L. WOODFORD, Counsel.
RLIZER WRIGHT, Consulting Actiusty.
K. M. KELLOHO, M. D., Medical Examiner—at Office Daily, from 12
to 2 p. m. Agents and Sollectors wanted.

DECISION ON STEAM BOILERS. ARRISON SAFRTY BOLLER was awarded the first medal and t the American Institute Fair. 1909, for

Safety.

Rouseway of Puel and
Rouseway of Space.

Rousemy of Space.

400 Morse Power at A. T. Stewart's.

400 Morse Power at the Jersey City Sugar Refinery.

Agent

Over 1,000 Boilers in use. JOHN A. COLEMAN, Agent, 49 Murrar-al. DECISION ON STEAM ENGINES.—The Harris

coessibility of all its parts. Need for a Circular.

One 80 H. P. Engine, ready for delivery.

One 40 H. P. Engine, ready for delivery.

Three 30 H. P. Engines, ready for delivery.

W. A. Harris, Providence, R. L.

New-York Office, 49 Marray-st.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Get a bottle of Chetalien's Life for the Hain to-day. Use it at once See how rapidly and pleasantly it will do its work. It is a rich, healthy, creamy, delightful hair dressing; imparting new life and strength to the out at once. Sold everywhere. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., 104 East

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.-The best in the At WM. EVERDELL'S SONS, 104 Fulton-st.
Wedding Carls, Ball Tickets, Programmes. Most elegant in the
city. Established 1815.

EVERDELL's, 302 Broadway, Wedding, Visiting, PREPARE FOR WINTER.—PATENT WEATHER

ARTIFICIALITIES - PALMER LIMBS.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$3 per annum. Advertising Rates.

DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line.

REMI-WEERLY TRIBUNE. 25 and 50 cents per line.

WEERLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.

According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.

Address, The Tribune, New-York.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be ready this morning, at so'clock, in wrappers for mailing. Price 5

UP-TOWN ADVERTISEMENTS.

For the accommodation of up-town residents Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 7½ in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1869.

The two events of French politics yesterday were the resignation of the Ministry, and the discussion of the coup d'état of 1851. Charles Hugo has prosecuted the Rappel newspaper for libel. - Overwhelming evidence of the complicity of Prussia in the Dalmatian revolt is said to be in the possession of Austria, which has asked of the European Powers consent to go through Tarkish territory tn order to reach Dalmatia by land. ==== The French envoy in Anam has asked the cession of certain districts occupied by the French in further India. ---- The Egyptian Viceroy is making extensive preparations for an increase of cotton crops. - The Czar has conceded the right to lay a cable between the coasts of Russian Asia, China, and Japan, and an English Company has been formed to complete a telegraph between England and China by way of India, and to Australia by cable. A Fenian amnesty meeting has been held in Scot-

Major-Gen. Terry's report on the condition of affairs in Georgia is published this morning -- Two persons were killed and several injured by a collision on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. - The Commercial Exchange building in Philadelphia has been destroyed by fire, causinga loss of \$250,000. ____ The scheoner Mary, from this city for Portland, was wrecked on Saturday, and the captain and two of the crew were drowned. - The canals are closed for the season, and navigation on the upper

Banking act and promote the resumption of specie payments, and to regulate appointments to office which makes it a misdemeanor for a Member of Congress to recommend a person for office unless requested to do so by the President; in the House, bills were introduced for the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act and for the aboli-

tion of the franking privilege.
Our Charter Election passed off quietly, and a large vote was polled by the Democrats. ==== Peter F. Burke, a leader in the riots of 1863, was shot in a political disturbance. - A singular case of homicide is reported at Astoria, L. L === R. B. Caldwell, chief actor in the drawback frauds, is in prison in Canada on another charge. = Gold, 1221, 1231, 1231. Temperature, 17, 26,

The Senate has placed Mr. Morrill at the head of the Committee of Appropriations. The country will look to him for a rigid examination of the bills and fight against extravagance, such as have not always been secured at the hands of this Committee.

Gen. Butler yesterday renewed his war on the living remnant of the Tenure-of-Office bill, in accordance with the recommendation embodied in the President's Message. Gen. B.'s bill will easily pass the House, but its fate in the Senate is doubtful. We judge, however, that it will pass.

On to-morrow evening New-York is to enjoy its only opportunity of hearing the famous Carmelite preacher of Notre Dame. Father Hyacinthe speaks at the Academy of Music, for the benefit of the French benevolent societies, and the great building is sure to be packed to the highest gallery.

The Revenue Detectives are on the track of R. B. Caldwell, the principal actor in the drawback frauds with Blatchford and others. Caldwell is safe enough, being in prison at Montreal on an offense not bailable. It is to be hoped that his presence will speedily be secured, and the whole story of these frauds be brought to light.

The Official Report of Gen. Alfred H. Terry, commanding the District of Georgia, upon the outrages of the Ku-Klux, and the general lawlessness prevailing in that half-reconstructed State, together with his recommendation of measures for restoring order and peace, will attract attention. Gen. Terry's statements will always command the respect due to an accomplished and efficient officer.

The New-Jersey State Woman Suffrage Association will hold its annual meeting at the Opera House in Newark this evening, and will continue in session throughout the morning, afternoon, and evening of Thursday. Lucy Stone, Celia Burleigh, Olympia Brown, Phebe Hanaford, the Rev. Rowland Connor, Autoinette Brown Blackwell, John Y. Foster, John Whitehead, H. B. Blackwell, Mary F. Davis, and others, will address the Conventions, and the Hutchinson family will sing. A great audience is expected.

Congress ought at once to make some provision for the funeral of Mr. Peabody, after the arrival of his remains in this country. The extraordinary honors shown to his memory by the British Government, in ordering a naval vessel, clad in full naval mourning, to convey his body across the Atlantic to this country, and the additional honors shown by our own Government in ordering two of our naval vessels to act as a funeral escort, make it necessary that measures should be adopted for carrying out the proceedings to their close, under proper authority.

We thank Mr. Hill of New-Jersey for introducing to the House a bill to abolish the Frankction, and the speech which we trust Mr. Hill will make in its support, will strongly tend to augment the volume of public opinion able to respond to the summons. Some have which is destined ere long to fall with crushing weight on the giant abuse and its upholders. We beg Mr. Hill to press his bill at every opportunity and bring the House to the Yeas and Nays on its passage if possible.

The Charter Election passed off tamely, there being little contest in most of the districts. Of the nine Police Justices all are Tammany men except Justice Ledwith, who is a Democrat, but run directly against Sweeny's candidate. The Civil Justices are all Tammany, except in the VIIth District. Of the Aldermen, one is a Republican, two are Anti-Tammany Democrats, and eighteen are Tammany men. Of the Assistants, twenty are of Tammany and one Mozart. The School Trustees are similarly divided, with the addition of one or two Republicans. The whole vote is a little over 97,000, against 116,000 for Secretary of State in November.

federation, thanks first to a unanimous body of Catholics, and second to a large number of Protestants. The issue has not been a religious one, therefore; but the Catholics of the province have nevertheless distinguished themselves by the earnestness of their opposition. Although Mr. Shea, said to be the most prominent and able of the Confederate leaders, is than seven priests having taken the hustings against him. Reaction is hoped for, perhaps, on the strength of religious prejudices more than on the merits of Confederation; but the Anti-Confederates have achieved a popular success, and one hard to overturn.

Mr. Trumbull's bill to relieve Members of Congress from importunity may and probably will not become a law; but it is very likely to prove a serious obstacle in the way of the Civil Service bill. What Mr. Trumbull proposes is that it shall be made illegal for any Senator or Representative to recommend anybody for office. If passed it would leave half our present Congressmen with their vocations gone. Manifestly the duty of a Congressman is not to be importuning the President or Heads of Departments for offices for his friends; yet in the development of representative government, whether in this country or elsewhere, this has been found thus far one of its irreparable evils. If Mr. Trumbull can cure it, he will elevate the character of legislators, and greatly purify the public service.

The suit begun by a son of Victor Hugo against the Rappel is an evidence that the Irreconcileables are not a happy family. Certainly this party of the Enraged, as they are newly called by their more spiritless enemies, contains some problematic characters, and not least, M. Henri Rochefort. When those who altogether sneer at this man as the advocate of women and seriously injuring several others.

The fact that this Council is held at Rome, and the refore, for reformation of the self square with their least critical denunciaself square with the cause of these things, the King's most Royal Mary Raffle and Carles of these things, the King's most Royal Mary Raffle and Carles of these things, the King's most Royal Mary Raffle and Carles of these things, the King's most Royal Mary Raffle and Carles of these things, the King's most Royal Mary Raffle and Carles of these things, the King's most Royal Mary Raffle and Carles of these things, the King's most Royal Mary Raffle and Carles of the cause of these things, the King's most Royal Mary Raffle and Carles of the cause of

Rochefort was never fitted to be a great leader; he may never have the power to make or mar a revolution; but he is a man of brilliant zeal, issue between a lampooner and a usurper, has claims upon our sympathies. The Irreconcileables represent all at this time that is avowedly Republican in France. It would be strange, indeed, if we found no merit in them, because France fearfully prefers to tolerate its Emperor, and because these Radicals are few.

Porto Rico has just been granted a Constitution by which Slavery is said to be in some particulars restricted; private correspondence declared inviolable; and entire freedom of worship proclaimed. We may, therefore, presume that the late refusal to allow the scanty Protestants of that country to build a church, because the discussion of dogma was prohibited, will now cease to have effect. The Constitution grants the franchise to all who can read and write, not slaves; but-and here comes in the provision which padlocks so much of what with Spaniards stands for liberty-the Government of the Island may suspend in certain cases the constitutional guarantees. Hearing how the chief Porto Ricans respect the right of domicile and treat their slaves, we have small faith in their new Constitution. A lady of Porto Rico, having killed a slave with hot irons for drinking a glass of milk was mildly sentenced to seclusion, from which she soon escaped to the United States. But this freak of law was nothing to the flaying and slaying of the Cuban negroes at Quemados, some of whom were killed with from eight hundred to twelve hundred lashes. Now, is it such declaration as is foreshadowed will be not clear that the Spaniards have technically omitted from their provincial Constitution several liberties which they maintain in practice?-the liberty to whip, and the liberty to kill; in short, the liberty to oppress?

Winnipeg has taken a savage whim, we hear, and gone buffalo-hunting-left her independence to take care of itself! This eccentricity is a vice of the blood, perhaps; but has it anything to do with the charge that a corruption fund had been established in the ferritory to create a half-breed sentiment in favor of Canadian officials? Be this as it may, the Red River difficulty is not yet out of sight, or our neighbors across the line would not recall such a statement as that made by the English statesman Ellice in 1857. Ellice, who was well acquainted with Canada, considered it extremely difficult to govern the Red River country. "First of all," he continued, "there is the immediate vicinity of our neighbors, the Americans. Nobody is aware of the money it would cost to make practicable roads, to establish and maintain posts in an unsettled country during the Winter. The natural communication with the Red River and all the prairie countries is through America, however you may wish to establish political 'houndaries. No one is aware how soon events ay throw the traffic into the channel intended for it by nature. There is no kind of obstacle, river, or lake, or ridge, or mountains, to obstruct communication between Minnesota and 'Red River." This is sufficiently significant; but Mr. Ellice went on to declare that he thought it wholly "illusory expecting to settle Red River except by settlements pushing up southward and going across the plain from the United States." Whatever leaning the Winnipegs have for annexation is thus ex-

THE OCCUMENICAL COUNCIL.

The assemblage at Rome of Bishops of the "Catholic Apostolic Church" in communion with the See of Rome and acknowledging the spiriting Privilege. It will not prevail now, be- ual headship of the chief paster of that See, cause its fate depends on the only body on will be formally opened, with most impressive earth that is adverse to its passage; but its ceremonies, to-day. All the Bishops of that Church were summoned to this Universal Council, but only about two-thirds of them have been been kept away by illness; others by troubles or pressing cares; while those residing within the Russian Empire have been forbidden to attend by the Emperor. It is a gratifying circumstance that, whereas the last previous Conneil that of Trent, early in the XVIth century) was largely attended by the representatives of secular princes and potentates, and was in fact called at the instance of the Emperor Charles V., this Council was called by the Pope on his own suggestion or that of his Cardinals, and that no provision has been made for the admission of representatives of Catholic kingdoms or states, and no invitation extended to them. We trust this is a premonition of that completes divorce of Church and State which we have found so beneficent. And we trust that Roman Catholics everywhere are noting the fact that, while speculation has been rife as to the attendance of the French and other Bishopsmany believing that these, like the Russian, would be prevented by the civil power-every Newfoundland has gone heavily against Con- Bishop in this country was perfectly free to go or stay as he pleased, and that no one ever suggested that it would be either right or expedient to restrain them. If any remain, it is not because our government, or any non-Catholic, has raised a finger to prevent them.

We believe the number of Archbishops and Bishops who will be present at the opening of the Council will exceed nine hundred, and that himself a Catholic, he lost his seat, no less this will be increased during its sessions to about one thousand. Generally, the faithful of the several dioceses have been exhorted to defray the expenses of their respective Bishops; but, where poverty or indifference precluded this, means have been somehow provided at Rome, though the Papal treasury is understood to need (like most other treasuries) replenishment rather than depletion.

Councils have hitherto been held in various cities of Asia and Europe-every one of them, we believe, in the basin of the Mediterranean -but none at Rome till now. In some instances, the convenience of the Bishops, in others, princely jealousy of sacerdotal influence, have prevented. This time, so far as we have observed, no objection is known to have been made to the assembling of the XIXth General Council in St. Peter's itself, or even in his palace of the Vatican, should the Pope give that a preference.

When the first sniomons to this Council appeared, it was understood by many to invite non-Catholic Christians to participate in its deliberations; and the fact that a special notice to attend was served on the Greek and Armenian patriarchs residing in or near Constantinople seemed to countenance the presumption. Inquiry and explanation, however, soon developed the truth that, while all Christians were invited to be represented at this Council, they would be allowed to do so only on condition that they acknowledged the authority of "the one Holy Roman Catholic Apostolic Church." The invitation only gave them a special opportunity to recant their past errors and be re-

which we find circulating in anti-Catholic channels only, that it will be pressed to adjudge and pronounce the Infallibility of the as His Majesty of France is aware, and, in an Pope a dogma or article of the Catholic Faith. The Jesuits, it is said, and that party in the enacted," &c. church characterized in France and other trans-Alpine countries as ultra-montane, ardently desire such a declaration, and have had this Council called on purpose to achieve this end. The report may be well founded; but it seems to us intrinsically improbable, not merely because the spirit of the age is plainly unfavorable to such a step, but because it would seem to stultify not only the present Council' but all its predecessors. The gathering in Jerusalem narrated in Acts xv. is regarded by the Roman (and we believe also by the Greek) Church as the first Christian Council; and that was plainly the time and place to set forth this dogma, if it were ever to be done. Had the Apostles and Elders seen fit then and there to say, "Peter has been commissioned and qualified with infallible wisdom by the "Savior to lead, to guide and govern His church 'so long as he shall remain upon earth; at his death, his successor as Bishop of Rome shall "inherit his authority and his infallibility," the whole matter would have been settled forever. But not alone that Council, but every Council, has been a blunder and a solecism if the dogma of Papal Infallibility is now to be received; since, in that case, there has always been one man qualified and authorized to declare authoritatively the truth, and the great expense and trouble of holding Œcumenical Councils might and should have been saved. We are, therefore, slow to believe that any

> NEUTRAL HOSTILITIES. The case of the Spanish gunboats was postponed from Saturday until to-day. We think it will be abundantly proved that though Peru and Spain have almost reversed their positions in the course of a year on the question as to the existence of a war between them, Spain has only her own declarations to blame for her present dilemma. When the Peruvian Minister argued for leave to send away his gunboats, on the ground that the condition of neutral hostilities between his country and Spain called for a suspension of regular neutral obligations, the Spanish Minister Goni caraestly objected. His precise terms, as contained in a letter written in June last year, declared "the assertion that the sit-' uation between the two countries was not a "state of war entirely without foundation." This conviction he evidently inherited from his predecessor, Minister Tassara, who, fearful that the vessel Cuyler on leaving the United States would pass from Colombian hands into those of the South American allies, hoped that the Bogota Government would retain it "during the continuance of the state of war, on con-"dition that the Spanish Government with-" drew its force of observation from Cartagena." At date of June 30 Mr. Goni complained that the Government of Peru had not up to that time even accepted the good offices of the United States ; hence, how could peace exist? But he was far more emphatic when, on July 29, 1868, he wrote: "To say "that a state of war does not exist when, nevertheless, no proposition of peace has been accepted, is an affirmation equally gratuitous and new." The argument of the Chilian Minister Garcia, that the tacit agreement entered into by the Chilian and Spanish representatives in London, in order to effect the release of their war vessels, was equivalent to a declaration of peace, was scouted by Mr. Goñi. "To pretend," said he, "that the consent to the departure of the vessels respect-' ively means a declaration of a state of peace, "would be equal to maintaining that any "special agreement of two belligerent States, "whether about an exchange of prisoners or furnishing supplies, or any other partial and 'limited points, would imply the 'termination of the war." Language could not be plainer than this. Spain did insist then upon the logical continuance of a state of war between herself and the Allies, and among them Peru. In accusing Peru of having reaped the benefits of a relaxation of that neutrality, the stringency of which she now claims against Spain, it ought not to be forgotten that Spain's own

words are in her favor. Peru, it is certain, succeeded in getting out her monitors; but Spain gained by our hospitality as well in repairing her ships and sending off forty thousand rifles. Spain, less than any other Power, can complain that she has not been permitted to profit magnificently by our neutrality, whether as the neutrally-hostile hater of Peru or the decidedly murderous enemy of Cuba. Mr. Seward's comment on the question at issue is suggestive: "The proceedings of Spain and Chili require an explanation on "the part of either of these Powers that the 'condition of war still exists." That explanation, as it affects the case of Spain and Peru, is still wanting; for though Peru, through Mr. Garcia, held that war did not exist, she was not certain of peace, and it is conclusive that Spain, through Mr. Goni, insisted upon a state of war. That chivalrous but morbid and perturbed power has, it is plain, taken an obstinate stand on the war platform. Her precedent is a little unhappy. Peru may evade the

TRUE NATIONAL ECONOMY.

but Spain meant war or nothing.

effect of her Minister's former special pleading,

Three hundred and thirty-six years ago, the common sense of the British people, and the wisest thought of the statesmen and thinkers of England, upon the then paramount question of what was the true political economy for the nation, found complete expression in the following preamble to the statute (24, Henry VIII., chap. 4) enacted to encourage the manufacture of Linen:

"The King's Highness, calling to his most blessed re

membrance, the great number of idle people daily increasing throughout this his Realm, supposeth that one great cause thereof is by the continued bringing into the same the great number of wares and merchandise made, and brought out and from the parts beyond the sea into this his Realm ready wrought by manual occupation; among the which wares one kind of merchandise in great quantity, which is linen cloth of divers sorts, made in divers countries beyond the sea, is daily conveyed into this Realm; which great quantity of linen cloth so brought is consumed and spent within the same: by reason whereof not only the said strange countries where the said linen cloth is made, by the policy and industry of making and vending the same, are greatly enriched and a marvelous great number of their people, men, women and children, are set on work and occupation, and kept from idleness, to the great furtherance and advancement of their commonwealth; but also, contrariwise, the inhabitants and subjects of this Realm, for lack of like policy and industry, are compelled to buy all or most part of the linen cloth consumed in the same, amounting to inestimable sums of money. And, also, the people of this Realm, as well men as women which should and might be set on work, by exercise of like policy and craft, of spinning and weaving and making of cloth, lies now in Idleness and otiosity, to the high displeasure of Almighty God, great diminution of the King's people, and extreme ruin, decay, and impov-

the common wealth of this his Realm, with, also, the vir tuous exercise of his most loving subjects and people and to avoid that most abominable sin of idleness out of the Realm, hath, by the advice and consent of his Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, ordained and

The whole body of International Economy is in this preamble. The truths it announced then are truths now. The nation that imports the manufactured goods it consumes is punished with the enforced idleness of a large proportion of its men, women, and children; with poverty, public and private; in the end, with national decay and ruin. God's laws of industry have been appointed to nations as well as individuals. The penalties for their infringement are as inexorably visited on States as they are on the men who, "void of under-'standing," fold their hands to sleep upon their unemployed capital, deaf to the Divine threatening-"So shall thy poverty come as one that traveleth, and thy want as an armed

man." And, on the contrary, it is as true now as it was when the British Parliament enacted the first law for the encouragement of the British manufacture of Linen, that the countries which make and export cloth, iron, steel, copper and other products of industry, are, in the strikingly wise words of that law, "greatly enriched, and a marvelous great number of their people, men, women, and children, are set on work and occupation and kept from "idleness, to the great furtherance and advancement of their common wealth."

We are glad to hear that it is the belief of Senator Wilson that the present session of Congress will be of a "strictly business" character. We might hope that this idea would be realized, if we did not know that the more eloquent members will be beset by all the usual temptations to display their powers. It may seem at present that affairs are very flat, and that Congress cannot go outside of humdrum legislation. But wait a little. Wait till the highly rhetorical speakers get hold of the financial question, and the Chinese question, and the Cuban question, and the African question, and the Alabama question, and a hundred other questions, which we are not now willing to mention, for fear our suggestion should be taken advantage of before we get our nerves braced up to listen to the eloquence that will yet be expended pon them. There is one subject that we were going to beg our spread-eagle friends in Congress to let alone for the present session. But we have concluded, after reflection, not to mention it today, for fear that we might to-morrow have a dozen speeches upon it, transmitted from Washington by telegraph. Those members, however, who are very anxious to know what the subject is, may possibly find out by inquiring of President Grant.

A bill has already been introduced into the Senate providing for the execution of the law against polygamy in Utah. This special law for the suppression of polygamy has been for a long time on the statute book, but it has always been a dead letter. Several attempts were made at the last session to secure its enforcement, but they were all failures. None of the measures proposed for the purpose were such as we could altogether approve. There should be no mistake about the matter this time, and there should be particular care that the bill, as adopted, shall be practical and feasible, and shall have an actual and positive bearing upon the order of things established under Mormon-

With the first blocking of our streets and interruption of city travel from the first snowstorm of the season, we have, of course, the usual loud demands for an underground railroad from great numbers of our citizens. There is no doubt that if the necessities of the case and the feelings of the people could give us such a mode of conveyance, we would have it immediately. Our citizens lose enough money and time every year, through the wastefulness and the delays of the horse-cars, to cover the cost of an underground railroad. Why will not our capitalists, engineers, and property-owners take hold of this great work?

Hot potatoes are an entirely new defense against burglars; but they were recently used with excellent effect in Madison, Ohio. A young woman was left in charge of a house, the family having gone to church. The rascal put in an appearance and demanded the pocketbook of pater familias. The noble young lady immediately opened upon the thief a battery of the above-mentioned vegetable in a smoking-hot condition. The supply of potatoes being ex-hausted, the courageous damsel "clinched" the knave most unaffectionately; and by this time he had concluded to leave, which he did in a burned and highly bewildered condition.

We do not see how it could be expected that the Cuban negroes would take sides with the Spanish party, which holds them in slavery, against the Republican party, which offers them freedom. If Captain-General de Rodas desires to prevent the slave conspiracies and insurrections which he has been attempting to suppress by the most terrible measures of cruelty, let him proclaim the emancipation of the slaves under the war powers of which he is possessed, as President Lincoln did in 1863. He should take this step promptly.

THE DRAMA.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.

The enterprise of Mr. Daly in producing standard English comedies at this popular theater is crowned with success. That such comedies should be given in variety, too, is judicious on the part of the manager, since, excepting in the case of the Shakespearean drama, variety in the succession of pieces is an arrangement that seldom fails to attract. On Monday evening, at the Fifth-ave. Theater, a large and appreciative audience assembled to witness the revival of Mrs. Inchbald's five-act comedy, "Wives as They Were, Maids as They Are," now played in New-York for the first time in 30 years-a standard old play, presenting the beaux and belies of the last century in all their quaint fashions and elaborate intrigues. When first produced in London, now nearly a century ago, this piece was only a partial success. Subsequently, however, it worked its way into popular favor, and has long since been recognized as a standard comedy of its class.

Mr. E. L. Davenport, as Sir William Dorillon, played with his accustomed precision and careful finish. Mr. Davidge, as Lord Priory, gave a capital delineation of a mature husband somewhat jealous of his handsome young wife-the latter charmingly represented by Miss Agnes Ethel. The Brinzely of Mr. George Clarke was a very artistic picture of a fashionable rake, whose mission on earth was to make love to every good-looking woman whom chance might throw in his way, married or single. A decided feature in the piece was the Oliver of Mr. George Holland. It is forty years since Mr. Holland played this part with Elliston, at Drury-lane Theater. His presentment of the part last evening was probably quite as good as it was forty years ago. At least it took the fancy of the audience immensely, and he was received with roars of laughter whenever he made his appearance on the stage. Some of the most artistic qualities of Mrs. Chanfrau were displayed in her peronation of Miss Doritton, and the archness of Miss Fanny

WASHINGTON.

MR. TRUMBULL'S BILL TO RELIEVE MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM THE IMPORTUNITY OF OFFICE-SEEKERS-THE WORK BEFORE THE COMMITTEES-THE LEGALITY OF THE COT-TON TAX-FRAUDS IN THE ALASKA FUR

1BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 7, 1869. The feature of the proceedings in the Senate to-day was the speech of Mr. Trumbull on a bill offered by him to relieve Members of Congress from importunity, and to preserve the independence of the several departments of the Government. It provides that any Member of Congress who recommends lany person to loffice, unless requested in writing by the President or heads of departments, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined \$1,900, unless by a member of the Senate in his official capacity. The remarks of Mr. Trumbull were brief and to the point, and were well received. An early adjournment was had in order that the Select Committee appointed to revise the standing Committees might report.

In the House good progress was made in the way of getting in shape for business. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred to the appropriate Committees. An effort was made to have a new deal for seats, but it failed. Nothing of importance will be done until the Committees have an opportunity to meet and report on the business before them.

A joint resolution will be introduced in the Senate tomorrow by Senator Williams of Oregon, which will provent the rescinding by a succeeding Legislature of an order ratifying the Fifteenth or any Constitutional Amendment. The resolution provides that " whenever satisfactory evidence is furnished to the Secretary of State that three-fourths of the Legislatures of the several States have ratified any amendment proposed by Congress to the Constitution of the United States, he shall forthwith proclaim the fact of such ratification. And if it shall appear that the Legislature of a State has rapified any amendment proposed as aforesaid, any other action by the Legislature of that State as to such amendment shall be void and disregarded by the Secretary of State."

The Ways and Means Committee held another brief session to-day, and had under consideration the financial recommendation of the President and Secretary Bont well.

The report of Mr. Wells, the Special Commissioner of the Revenue, is completed, and copies will be furnished the Committees at an early day, and to Congress about the middle of the mouth. The Committee on Appropriations having received the

estimates for the coming fiscal year, will meet to-morrow and begin the preparation of the appropriation bills. The Committee on Reconstruction will hold daily essions until the cases of Georgia and Virginia are disposed of. The Virginia people will probably receive a

hearing from the Committee during the present week. Evidence will soon be submitted to the Mexican Claims Commission to prove that the "registered Woodhouse bonds" of the Mexican Government, which are now held by American citizens, were the main resources of Presinent Juarez during his war against Maximillian, and that he almost entirely maintained his armies by the purchases of materials of war with the money realized from them. The claimants grely upon this evidence to secure the recognition of this class of bonds by the Commission.

At the caucus held by the Republican Senators to-day. no changes were made in any of the Committees further than to fill the vacancies occasioned by the death of Senator Fessenden and the resignation of Senator Grimes, as foreshadowed in these dispatches. Mr. Morrill of Maine was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Mr. Cragin of New-Hampshire was made Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, retiring from the Chairmanship of the Contingent Expenses Committee, which last year was filled by Mr. Ferry of Connecticut. Mr. Schurz was elected to fill Mr. Fessenden's position on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The death of Senator Fessenden will be announced in

the Senate on Monday next, and the family have asked certain members to speak on the occasion.

A case of much importance is now being argued in the Supreme Court, which involves the constitutionality of the cotton tax, twenty millions of dollars having been paid by certain dealers on account of the tax under protest, which will have to be returned by the Government if the tax is declared unconstitutional. The concluding argument will be made by Judge Curtiss of Boston on behalf of the plaintiffs to-morrow, and a decision will be reached within a few days. It is said that claimants will go to Congress if they fail in the courts.

Major-Gen. Thomas denounces the action of the Treasury Agents sent to protect the fur seals on St. George's and St. Paul's Tslands, Alaska Territory, and i ntimates that while the traders generally have been excluded, privileged parties enjoy this valuable fur trade, and the Government does not realize a dollar, when at least \$100,-000 per annum might be realized.

Petitions are circulating among the Union veterans, now residing at the South, asking that those of their number who may die near the national cemeteries, may be buried with their former comrades. There is an abundance of space in fall of these cemeteries, but shall be made in them other than those of officers, soldiers or sailors who were killed or died during the Rebellion. When this order was laid before Gen. Sherman, he indersed upon it "The views of the Quartermaster-General are not approved." Surely, when practicable, these cemeteries should |be devoted to the burial of soldiers for all time to come. The order of Gen. Meigs is now evaded by declairing parts of the national cemeteries post burial grounds, in which any interment may be permitted by Post-Commandents, but the loyal veterans want the right to be interred with their comrades.

The much talked of marriage of Mr. Paul Gerard, a wealthy and highly connected Frenchman, to Miss Maria B. Wormley, a handsome and accomplished octoroon of this city, was consummated to-night. The wedding ceremonies were performed by a Catholic priest, in presence of a cultivated and well-dressed company of both sexes-Half a dezen noted white gentlemen, and some white ladies, were also present. The bride was richly dressed in white, with the indispensable orange blossoms and lace vail attached to her head. A liberal collation, with abundance of flowers and wine, was tastefully spread in an adjoining room and partaken of by the guests. The groom announces that he will sail with his bride for Paris as soon as a libel-suit which he has instituted in decided.

James R. Allaben, whose name was sent to the Senate resterday as Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Second District, New-York, was to-day withdrawu.

A number of Senators and Congressman visited Secre. tary Boutwell and Commissioner Delano to-day, and conferred with them upon the proposition for creating a Bureau of Customs, and consolidating customs work in that department, which meets with general favor. Sev. eral plans were discussed. The idea of the Chief Controller was also talked over, and a prominent member of the Ways and Means Committee gave his opinion that it would be better to have three Com trollers-one for the Army and Navy, one the Civil, Diplomatic, and Miscellaneous, and one for customs and revenue, and these to meet once a month as an Appelate Board, to decide all cases of appeal. The President's recommendation to create a department of Internal Revenue separate from the Treasury Department, was also discussed, and from the expressions of several members, there is no doubt that a law to that effect will be enacted. A number of bills for the reorganfzation of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, drawn up by various officers of the Bureau, have been examined by the Commissioner, and given to members of the Ways and Means Committee. A Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner, three Deputies, five Chiefs of Bureaus, together with a number of Chiefs of Divisions, Solicitor, and Assistant Solicitor, are main officers, while the Bureaus will be divided as follows: First, Whisky; second, Tobacco and Cotton; third, Manufactures, Shippers, and Importers; fourth, Collectors, Assessors, &c.; and fifth, Supervisors, Detectives, &c. Of course, the salaries, the number of clerks, male and female, their designation, and duties, &c., will be included in the bill. Members who have visited the Treasury Department within the past few days have declared themselves in favor of a general advance in the scale of salaries. The army had in use at the first day of July last, 0,584

horses, 18,005 mules, and 237 oxen. During the preceding year. 2,508 horses and 726 mules had died, 600 horses and 210 mules had been lost or stolen, and 2,054 horses, 1,427 mules, and 11 oxen had been sold. There had been purchased 3,353 horses at an average cost of \$139 75, and 2,502 mules at \$136 96. The yearlyfconsumption of forage was 1,250,000 bushels of corn, 1,000,000 bushels of oats, 160,000 bushels of barley, and 3,000 tuns of straw.

THE DUTY ON IRON AND STEEL-THE COINAGE DURING THE PAST YEAR-ESTIMATES OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL-THE COTTON CROP.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL—THE COTTON CROP.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH:

The Committee of Ways and Means received to-day a report from Mr. Kelley of the Sub-Committee, in which it is proposed to let duties on iron stand generally as they are, but to raise the duties on steel and nickel. The indications are that the Committee will propose a duty on iron of \$6 or \$7\$, instead of the present duty of \$9\$. There is but little likelihood that the Committee will be ready to report next Monday.

The report of the Director of the Mint gives the total coinage for the last fiscal year as follows: Gold. \$25,826,837; silver, \$40,746; nickel, copper, and bronze, \$1,279,655. The gold coined at Philadelphia was \$3,178,637; at 884 Free lace. \$18,850,000; silver at Philadelphia, \$434,746; as